

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims

Concealing lies from children will encourage them not to lie.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1933.

CANADIAN PORTS

During the Great War, just before the United States found her soul, all men, munitions and supplies were perforce shipped to Great Britain from Maritime ports. It would have been a breach of her then much cherished policy of neutrality for the United States to permit her railways and ports to be used for the purpose of succoring and supplying the Allies. Our railways and Maritime ports proved adequate, and no protest was heard from any quarter. No sooner did the United States join forces with us than the claim was put forward and acquiesced in, that American railways and ports should not only share in, but get the major part of shipments from Ontario and points west.

The Inter-Imperial Conference at Ottawa decided unanimously that Canada should have preference over foreign ports, and adjusted the Imperial tariff accordingly. Certain interests, having American affiliations, have been urging that this preference should be withdrawn and the old policy of American ports for Canadian exports re-approved.

It is in these circumstances that the Maritime division of the Canadian Press, a cooperative, non-political organization, comprising in its membership the leading daily newspapers, has at its meeting in Halifax, unanimously gone on record in favour of Canadian ports for Canadian exports.

THE NEW HOPE

Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, in his valdictory report as chairman of the Governing Board of the Chase National Bank, presented to stockholders yesterday, declared that there is a new hope in the world, although conditions still remain very depressed and political difficulties, national and international, are numerous. "The panic of the spring and early summer is over," said Mr. Wiggin. "Financial confidence has greatly improved. For the first time in three years we had, in the autumn of 1932, a better than seasonal improvement in business.

"We are passing from the period of emergency credit devices—Reconstruction Finance Corporation, mortgage, standstills, and the like—into a period where the basis of credit can be restored by opening markets, starting the movement of goods, balancing budgets, and giving the farmers good prices by restoring their export market. Lausanne was the starting point."

"The sweeping victory of Governor Roosevelt and the Democratic party restores unity to our Government, giving us President, Senate and House of the same party and facilitating prompt and decisive action. It foreshadows a change in our foreign trade policy through the reciprocal lowering of tariffs at home and abroad, fundamental to the restoration of our export trade, which would produce a rally in farm prices and raw material prices and thus restore our domestic market for manufactured goods.

"The deadlock respecting interrelated debts, which is so great a deterrent to our trade revival, is also made to look much more promising by Governor Roosevelt's statement that the Congress has not limited and cannot limit the power of the President to negotiate with foreign powers, even though it retains the power to ratify financial arrangements which he may negotiate with them.

"Lausanne represented an immense forward step, and the good spirit manifested by France there should be borne in mind by our people when they condemn the regrettable French default of December 15th. It is far more to our inter-

est to let our foreign policy be animated by admiration of England's loyal payment under great financial difficulties than to let that policy be animated by resentment toward France. Neither in France nor in the United States was public opinion made ready for a proper handling of the December 15th crisis. Our own democracy will make some allowance for the difficulties of democratic government in France, and will accord respect to the French Cabinet which staked its existence—unsuccessfully—on the proposal to pay."

"All good bankers, dealing with embarrassed but honest and competent debtors, consider such compromises as are necessary. They collect all that they can, but they usually expect to recover most by keeping the debtor a 'going concern.' A creditor of a good farmer embarrassed by the break in farm prices will, for his own protection, go very far in the effort to keep the farmer on the land as an interested and responsible owner. It is very generally to the creditor's advantage to do this. Our creditor government, dealing with a foreign government debtor, should apply the same general principles, with allowance for certain important differences, among them the facts that in relations between governments bankruptcy courts do not exist, that the creditor government must consider public opinion not only within its borders but also in the debtor country, and that the action of the creditor government can have a profound and far reaching effect upon the general economic situation of the creditor country and of the whole world such as the action of an individual debtor would not have. But the general principle of working things out from the standpoint of what is good business for the creditor, and recognition that it is good business for the creditor in a high percentage of cases to keep his debtor a 'going concern' and to permit that debtor to hold up his head and retain his self respect, apply in both cases."

"These are good words, excellent advice and sound common sense."

FISHERMEN HELPED

According to the Fisheries News Bulletin the work undertaken by the Dominion Department of Fisheries to enable fishermen to keep in touch with improvements in handling and processing fish is bringing tangible results. Letters have recently reached the department testifying to the usefulness of these efforts. In carrying on this work the officers give information by means of demonstration as well as by word of mouth, and fishermen generally are most receptive.

"One of the letters received by the department," says the Bulletin, "refers to improvement in the quality of the dried codfish processed in the Magdalen Islands where, for several seasons past, a man skilled in preparing cod in what is known as the 'Gaspe cure' has been on duty to give demonstrations among the fishermen. The writer of this letter is a buyer for a firm dealing in dried fish and he has written that in examining over 2,000 quintals of cod in the Magdalens in recent months he found a very great improvement in the fish as compared with other years. The fish were split much better, he said, and showed better care in the salting. What improvement in quality means, of course, is not only a better product for the consumer but better business for the fishermen.

"Work undertaken by the Dominion Department of Fisheries includes steps to enable fishermen to keep in touch with improvements in the methods of handling and processing fish and several letters which

have recently reached the department from different quarters have brought further testimony to the usefulness of these efforts, which are carried on in part by the regular Fisheries Inspectors in the various areas where fisheries administration is in federal hands and in part by other departmental employees appointed for this particular purpose.

"Another letter came from a firm in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, whose business includes trade in dried cod. This firm acknowledged the helpfulness of the valuable advice given by one of the department's fish curing experts and stated that the fishermen in his district have had profits this fall of the importance of putting up first class goods.

"Then, to cite a third case, a Massachusetts company, which does a large fish importing business, wrote that the work of departmental instructors has apparently had very satisfactory results as we are getting fish of the quality which we must have in order to please our customers. Perhaps even better evidence of the effects of the department's work is found in the fact that a second Massachusetts company resumed buying this year in certain Nova Scotia districts where it had done no business for a number of years because it had been unable to obtain cured fish to suit its requirements in those particular areas.

"Representatives of both these large United States companies made trips during the summer to Nova Scotia fishing communities where departmental instructors have been at work and they expressed themselves as much pleased with the products which they examined, and they did not stop at words, but they did business at different places, and at some points at least negotiations regarding further purchases next year were also begun."

THE REAL POINT

The Times' attitude on the war debt question is one which must commend itself widely to intelligent American opinion. "Nothing is to be gained," says the great organ of British opinion, "by harking back to the past and arguing over the responsibility for the present state of world trade and international finance. No one disputes what that state is, and all that matters now is that the two countries which can most effectively contribute to its improvement should get together and discover how they can cooperate to the greatest advantage. This business is far too serious for phrasemaking or for petty scores. America has her difficulties—as great as our own, perhaps even greater. She has her point of view, which differs from ours but which must equally be taken into account. Arguments which seem convincing to us may fail to make any impression on the other side of the Atlantic. They may even produce an effect the very opposite of that which is intended. There is no call for any self-righteous assumption of superiority because the mass of the American people are reluctant to be convinced—what a great many people in this country still fail to understand—that they stand to gain, not to lose, by the remission of debts which are paralysing trade and which cannot in fact be paid."

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is a well-known legal maximum that a corporation has neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be saved.

The illness of Premier Harrington, Nova Scotia, is to be regretted, especially at this time, the eve of the Inter-Provincial Dominion Conference. Fortunately, he was able to be present at the Conference here, and to agree to the "brief" for the Maritime ministers to argue from.

Saint John and Halifax are getting great credit for being the busiest ports on the Atlantic seaboard, this side of New York. It is something they did not get without hard work, and unremitting effort. Since 1923 both ports, but especially Saint John, have been everlasting, in season and out of season, advertising their wares and inviting upon their rights.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There are, says an exchange, inexplicable things in Ireland, things rooted deep in the centuries which no outlander may understand, and it may well be that Mr. De Valera, with his dream of a self-contained Gaelic state, and his appeal to ancient prejudices, may still be too strong for Mr. Cosgrave, set in the Redmond mould, and looking only to the future and to an Ireland co-operating with the world. Far stranger things have happened in Irish history.

Captain E. S. Cohen, director of research of the General Post Office, London, has been prophesying on telephony and ventures to state that in another fifty years' time telephony will be the chief medium of communication, and his remarks on the situation as at present justify his vision of the future. At present, he points out, about 31,000,000 subscribers, operating about 90 per cent of the total world's telephones, can be placed in direct communication with each other, and during the next fifty years the figure will gradually approach 100 per cent. London has become the telephonic centre of the world, and Captain Cohen believes it will remain so, that is, as respects long-distance connections.

Ramsay MacDonald, it is revealed, was responsible for only 83 columns of the British Hansard during the year ended in November. His example in limiting his parliamentary utterances might be recommended to some Canadian legislators who seem to consider it to be their duty to say as much as they can whenever possible.—Ex.

Not for a moment in any practicable scheme of disarmament can we separate the air-weapons, incomparably sinister as they are, from the other fell instruments of scientific war. If the nations mean peace there must be sacrifice all round. Mammoth battleships must be given up if submarines are to be suppressed. Tanks must go as well as the heavier guns, both military and naval. Yet all this by itself is like proposing to mow down the tops of weeds without digging up the roots. Armaments are symptoms, not causes. The vital task is to begin to remove the active reasons for armaments and the potential causes of ultimate war. This is as plain as a pikestaff. But to that end not a finger has been lifted by responsible statesmanship in Europe since the end of the World War at "the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month" fourteen years ago.

In a review of the business situation, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, says: The impact of the depression in Canada was much less severe in the purely financial sphere than in the economic, the soundness of the Canadian banking structure being undoubtedly the most important individual factor in saving the Dominion from the worst consequences of the depression. While, in other parts of this continent banks have been failing with melancholy regularity, there has not been a suggestion of impairment of the strong and healthy condition of the banks of Canada. Truly, the banking institutions of the Dominion have been the sheet anchor of this country in these trying times.

There was obviously no truth in the freely circulated statement that the Ottawa trade agreements would obstruct business with other nations. The truth is that the treaties signed at the Imperial Conference have served to stimulate negotiations for treaties with other countries. Foreign nations were intrigued by the spectacle of all parts of an Empire, which covers a quarter of the world's surface, getting together for the common benefit of all. No sooner did the conclusions of the Imperial Conference become public property than the rest of the world began to hammer at the Empire's doors for admission. The United Kingdom was bombarded by such applications—a thing which never occurred during three generations of free trade. So it is with Canada. Other nations see the importance of trading with a young nation with vast natural resources, large buying powers in normal times, and an inside track on Empire trade.

Mr. Bennett, in explaining informally how Canada came to put up \$625,000, made the point that this was really a business loan. Rightly or wrongly, our Canadian credit is bound up with that of Newfoundland in the popular American view. The currency of Newfoundland largely consists of Canadian bank notes, and the only banking facilities are provided by branches of Canadian chartered banks. If Newfoundland had been allowed to default, American opinion would have regarded it as a reflection upon Canada, and our national credit

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

JURY SYSTEM

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th inst, "Justitia" pleads for the abolition of petty juries

Because: 1st. "Trial by jury in P. E. I. is tending to bondage rather than protection and the sooner the system is abolished the safer it will be for the travelling public." 2nd. "Petty juries do not at all times find accused persons guilty." 3rd. "It is necessary to remove all shackles from agriculture." 4th. "As a measure of economy." My answer follows:

1st. "No proof whatever is offered for this statement, hence it needs no further consideration." 2nd. It is a principle of law that every person is innocent until proven guilty. 3rd. Accused persons appearing before petty juries have not had their cases tried previously. A hearing was held before a magistrate. The Crown made out a prima facie case before the grand jury. In most cases no evidence for the defence was offered at either of these hearings. The petty jury tries the case hears the evidence for the defence, as well as for the prosecution and some times bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Why have juries, if they must bring in a verdict of guilty? How can a person be legally guilty until said person's guilt is proven? 3rd. Not shown that juries shackle agriculture. 4th. If "Justitia" had stated what juries cost the province, readers would then know what saving might be effected by their abolition. It would be almost as relevant to state the salary of the President of the United States as to state entire cost of administration of justice, and it would be much more honest.

I am, Sir, etc., JURYMAN. Georgetown, Jan. 9.

HELPING UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir,—I would like to say something in commendation of the ideas contained in the letter of J. A. Nicholson of Ellerslie, which appeared in the Guardian last week. Mr. Nicholson made three suggestions to help the state of unemployment in Canada, which he hoped would be seen and considered by the Solons who have a mandate from the people in those times of stress. To legislate for the good of the greater number. His suggestions, although they may appear too ambitious and even nebulous and illusory to the man in the street, they might be both practicable and feasible. Something drastic and heretofore unknown should be done by those who have the power to do so, very soon. Desperate cases need desperate remedies. This is the moment for Canada to lead the world in far reaching economic movements.

His suggestions were: 1st. The Dominion Government to take over the mines (gold); 2. open up the coal mines of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia proper on full time and secure markets for coal; 3. a government inquiry into the causes of the great difference in price to the producer of food stuffs and the price to the consumer, (or words to that effect).

In regard to the third proposal, on general principles of commercial trade, it is resolved in the last analysis, to the inexorable law of supply and demand, but if the mines were being all worked, manufacturing industries would be working full strength, and demand for food stuffs and materials of production would be created. All industries would be boosted as a necessary consequence. Since our high and mighty neighbor to the south has elected to kill us by attrition in a trade way, by prohibitive tariffs, and make us beg for annexation, we have no alternative but to make the best use of the things which God has given us, viz, an almost inexhaustible supply of minerals, hydro electric power, hard wheat, etc.—trade within our own boundaries, be "Selnm Feiners" in the true sense of the term. In the matter of differences in prices to consumer and producer, it ought not to be an impossible task for a government commission, or a branch of the machinery of government to look out for profiteering.

In regard to the second proposal, i. e., Nova Scotia coal mines and the marketing of coal, I should think it ought to be made practicable by providing special freight rates

on the railways to central Canada. Let Alberta and B. C. mines supply the West.

With reference to the first proposal namely opening the gold mines—or rather government ownership;—I should think it ought to be possible. It should not be any harder than administering 30,000 miles of railway. Where there is a will there is a way, but it would be a heavy proposition for the government to discriminate between the mines and putative mines that are being held and not worked and the ones which are being worked in a reasonable way. A "claim" is staked and recorded at the government recording office, it may be held for a certain stated time and a certain stated value of "representation" work must be performed on it in order to hold it. After some years of this a "patent" may be given outright by the government. It is really not a mine in the true sense of the word until it has been "proven". It may be what is termed a "wildcat" in mining parlance. It would seem almost impossible—and it would not be right for the government to take over the mines which are working and for which patents have been granted, but there are large tracts of mineral bearing ground held by a few individuals in areas which are known to be highly mineralized—Many of those ought to be taken over. The discoverer could be allowed one or two good claims. If memory serves right, according to the account of the rich discoveries of radium, gold and silver in the Great Bear Lake region, written in McLean's some time ago, a comparatively few of the first arrivals gobbled up a large area of the new Eldorado. In the Klondike in early days each miner was allowed to stake only one claim—there was good reason for that law—the country was full of miners and prospectors, and the claims were thought to be all rich. In the strike made in the interior of Labrador a couple of years ago, the Newfoundland Government stood pat for nearly two years, then gave leases to a comparative few for a very large area of the supposed mineral belt. The long wait by the Government looks fishy—looks as if there's something rotten in the administration of mining business in the state of Newfoundland. It is quite possible that a rich strike has been made in Labrador. It may be an out-cropping of the "Pre Cambrian Shield" which surrounded Hudson Bay like a giant horseshoe. If the Government would embark on such a project, no doubt the first move would be to "grubstake" and send out a small army of qualified prospectors with puppets to learn the business and aeroplanes with expert miners to observe the bald formation in otherwise inaccessible places. Rock formations bearing iron and copper are easily discernible from a distance—rust and verdigris are visible. Pitch blends (radium) has a certain dark cast on the rock formation. The northern part of Canada is immense in extent and according to Burwash and other explorers is highly mineralized. Watson Fyfe, now living in P. E. Island a pioneer of the McKenzie and Yukon trails, told the writer that he passed by a veritable mountain of galena (silver and lead) far up the McKenzie. The northern part has been little prospected. The Hudson Bay slope of the Labrador divide has not been prospected to any extent. If the Dominion Government would engage 500 aeroplanes manned by about 2,000 prospectors to explore for minerals—give the discoverers of mines a percentage of the cleanup when the mine is working, it would be adding materially to the wealth and well being of the country.

I am, Sir, etc., JAMES FENDERGAST Kensington, P. E. I.

"Bobby attends all the Harvard football games. She must have some end in view."

"He isn't an end, he's a half-back."

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MEN'S WEAR



By James W. Barton, M.D.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS STILL PREVALENT

As infantile paralysis is still prevalent in some districts it is most important that mothers watch their youngsters for the early signs of this distressing ailment. It is usually about seven to ten days after the youngster has been exposed to infantile paralysis that the first symptoms appear. There is usually a rise in temperature to 101 or 102 degrees F., headache, a tired feeling, and nausea and vomiting. The symptoms last for one or two days, and may appear so commonplace that unless there is an epidemic of this disease in the neighborhood, it may be considered just a slight attack of indigestion. With the natural desire to begin early treatment and thus prevent paralysis, a number of cases have been treated for infantile paralysis that were really some other ailment of childhood.

Physicians can now immediately detect such ailments as scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles and mumps in over 90 per cent of the cases, and diphtheria in 75 per cent, but in infantile paralysis only in about 50 per cent of reported cases is this ailment correctly reported. In the majority of cases the symptoms—fever, headache, tiredness and nausea and vomiting—only last a couple of days and the youngster gets better. If it goes on past this first stage, there may be a day or two during which nothing occurs and then the fever and headache return, and with it great drowsiness. If the patient is aroused he is restless and irritable. Then occurs the stiffness of the spine which are the definite signs of infantile paralysis.

The physician makes his diagnosis by observation of the patient's symptoms and the examination of the spinal fluid, a small portion of which is withdrawn from the spinal canal.

The points for the parents to remember is that the ailment occurs mostly in the summer or warm months, but may occur at other times, that it comes on like other childhood ailments, but if there are any cases about, this should be considered and the physician called in at once. Early treatment has been the means of preventing paralysis in a great many cases.

That Body of Hours



RETURN TO NATURE

On the braes around Glenfinnan Fast the human homes are thinning, And the wilderness is winning To itself these graves again. Names or dates here no man knoweth, O'er gray headstones heather growth, Up Loch-Shiel the sea-wind bloweth Over sleep of nameless men.

Who were those forgotten sleepers? Herdmen strong, fleet forest-keepers, Aged men, or widow's weepers For their forray-fallen ones? Babes cut off 'mid childhood's prattle, Men who lived with herds and cattle, Camerons, or Clondonald's sons?

Blow ye winds, and rains effacing! Blur the words of love's fond tracing! Nature to herself embracing All that human hearts would keep. Faded, like the dim pre-mesal Day that saw the vast upheaval Of these hills that hold their sleep.

—J. C. Shairp

COLDS!

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